Amendments To The Specification

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 15, as follows:

Figure 9 compares the *in vivo* inhibitory activity of primate anti-human 6G5 and a PRIMATIZED® version thereof ~~p6GSG4P~~ p6G5G4P.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 18, as follows:

The PRIMATIZED® gamma 1 version of primate 6G5 was found to inhibit induced IgE expression in SCID mice while the same concentration of either the primate 6G5 or the PRIMATIZED® ~~p6G5F4p~~ p6G5G4p did not inhibit induced IgE expression. Therefore, an antibody containing human gamma-1 constant domains was found to be even more effective in an *in vivo* animal model ~~then~~ than the primate monoclonal antibody. Furthermore, the inventors anticipate that anti-CD23 antibodies containing human gamma-3 constant domains will be just as effective as those having gamma-1 constant domains, because gamma-1 and gamma-3 constant domains have affinity for the same classes of Fc receptors.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 38, line 12, as follows:

The ~~radio activity~~ radioactivity counts in each well are then determined by running the wells on a gamma counter.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 40, line 1, as follows:

The ~~radio activity~~ radioactivity counts in each well are then determined by running the wells on a gamma counter.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 64, line 17, as follows:

Based upon the sequence of 5E8 heavy variable domain, there is a potential glycosylation site of the immunoglobulin at asparagine codon 75. This potential glycosylation site corresponds to a conserved asparagine-linked glycosylation motif having the following tripeptide sequence: ~~(Asp)~~ (Asn) - (Any amino acid except proline) - (Serine or threonine). Therefore, a glycosylation mutant of 5E8, which would be unable to be glycosylated at this position because of modification of this glycosylation motif, was generated by replacing the asparagine codon 75 with a lysine (which is found in many human immunoglobulins at this position). Site specific mutagenesis was effected by the following methods.

Please amend the sequence at page 75, line 12, as follows:

The three primate antibodies (p5E8G4P, p5E8G4PN-, and ~~pGG5G4P~~ p6G5G4P) were then expressed as human gamma-1 versions using substantially the same methodology. All three human gamma-1 anti-human CD23 antibodies, respectively designated p5E8G1, p5E8G1N- and ~~pGG5G1~~ p6G5G1, were found to be active in the *in vitro* IL-4/IgE assay (Figures 3 and 5).